

§219.8

(c) *Standards.* These plan decisions are the requirements and limitations for land uses and management actions necessary for the achievement of desired conditions and objectives and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and policies. Standards include, but are not limited to:

(1) Limitations on even-aged timber harvest methods;

(2) Maximum size openings from timber harvest;

(3) Methods for achieving aesthetic objectives by blending the boundaries of vegetation treatments; and

(4) Other requirements to achieve multiple-use of the national forests and grasslands.

(d) *Designation of suitable land uses.* These plan decisions identify lands within the National Forest System that are or are not suitable for specific uses (§219.26), including, but not limited to: the transportation system; livestock grazing; special designations as described in §219.27; and lands where timber production is an objective (§219.28).

(e) *Monitoring strategy.* A monitoring strategy is required by each plan as described in §219.11(a).

§219.8 Amendment.

(a) *Amending plans.* A plan amendment may add, modify, or rescind one or more of the decisions of a plan (§219.7). An amendment decision must be based on the identification and consideration of issues (§219.4), applicable information (§219.5), and an analysis of the effects of the proposed amendment (§219.6). In developing an amendment, the responsible official must provide opportunities for collaboration consistent with §219.12 through §219.18.

(b) *Environmental review of a proposed plan amendment.* For each proposal for a plan amendment, the responsible official must complete appropriate environmental analyses and public involvement in accordance with Forest Service NEPA procedures. A proposed amendment that may create a significant environmental effect and thus require preparation of an environmental impact statement is considered to be a significant change in the plan. If a proposal for amendment requires the pre-

36 CFR Ch. II (7–1–04 Edition)

paration of an environmental impact statement, the responsible official must give public notice and an opportunity to comment on the draft environmental impact statement for at least 90 calendar days.

§219.9 Revision.

(a) *Application of the revision process.* Revision of a plan is required by 16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5). The revision process is a review of the overall management of a unit of the National Forest System and an opportunity to consider the likely results if plan decisions were to remain in effect.

(b) *Initiating revision.* To begin the revision process, the responsible official must:

(1) Provide opportunities for collaboration consistent with §219.12 through §219.18;

(2) Summarize those issues the responsible official determines to be appropriate for consideration (§219.4), any relevant inventories, new data, findings and conclusions from appropriate broad-scale assessments and local analyses, monitoring and evaluation results, new or revised Forest Service policies, relevant portions of the Forest Service national strategic plan, and changes in circumstances affecting the entire or significant portions of the plan area;

(3) Develop the information and complete the analyses described in §219.20(a) and §219.21(a);

(4) Evaluate the effectiveness of the current plan in contributing to sustainability (§§219.19–219.21) based on the information, analyses, and requirements described in §219.20(a) and (b) and §219.21(a) and (b), and provide for an independent scientific peer review (§219.22) of the evaluation;

(5) Identify new proposals for special areas, special designation, or for recommendation as wilderness (§219.27);

(6) Identify specific watersheds in need of protective or restoration measures;

(7) Identify lands classified as not suitable for timber production (§219.28);

(8) Identify and evaluate inventoried roadless areas and unroaded areas based on the information, analyses, and requirements in §219.20(a) and §219.21(a). During the plan revision